

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness."—JESUS CHRIST.

No. 48. Vol. XXXI.

Wednesday, November 24, 1889.

Price One Penny.

THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 751.]

Friday, 2 p.m.

ELDER FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS said that the responsibilities are increasing upon all who profess to be Latter-day Saints. The burden of carrying forward this great work rests upon the shoulders of all, but comparatively few realized it; yet the time seems drawing near when all will have to be alive to the carrying out of those measures which have been introduced, and which are so necessary for the welfare of the Kingdom of God. Those who cannot see the benefits to be derived from carrying out faithfully the system of co-operation are indeed blind. We have already been told by President Young that during the few months that the system has been in operation some \$600,000 have been saved to the Territory. Not only are the pecuniary benefits arising from it considerable, but if we adhere to this system, we will have the satisfaction of attending to our own concerns ourselves. An illustrious visitor to this city declared, a short time since, that the very best policy we could adopt would be to invite outside capital in order to develop the resources of our Territory. This would be the most suicidal policy that could be adopted by us. The Lord has commanded His servant to build up Zion, and unite His people together. The Saints are increasing in faith and good works, but there is great room for improvement

yet. May we continually increase in unity and every good and vital principle of the Gospel. Amen.

Brother Fishburne's choir sang the hymn on page 10, "Great is the Lord."

President Geo. A. Smith addressed the Conference. I have rejoiced in hearing the instructions given by those who have spoken, for they show that the Elders are growing in wisdom. I am glad that we are about to send forth so many experienced Elders to preach the Gospel to the inhabitants of our own country. Ever since I became acquainted with the Gospel, I have neglected no opportunity of bearing testimony to its truth. I know that the Prophet Joseph rejoiced that the law of Celestial Marriage was introduced in such a way that all the powers of earth and hell could not destroy it. The agent of a Bible Society asked me some time since, whether we circulated the Bible in our Territory. I answered certainly, for that book supports the principles inculcated in our faith, especially the doctrine of plural marriage. There are some passages in the Scriptures that monogamists use as arguments against polygamy. In the writings of the Apostle Paul it is stated that "a bishop should be the husband of one wife." It seems that the only inference that can be drawn from this passage is, that a bishop ought to be a married

man. Those men who are held up in the Scriptures as patterns of excellence and godliness were polygamists; of this Jacob is a striking instance. When Jesus was on the earth he denounced fornication, adultery, and all other vices, but never said one word condemnatory of a plurality of wives. He said he had not come to destroy, but to fulfil the law; and that law to which he had reference not only recognized, but, under some circumstances, commands, a plurality of wives. The ancient prophets of God were commissioned of the Almighty to go forth and warn the people of their iniquities, and were told that if they should neglect to do so the curse of the Lord would rest upon them. They denounced all manner of crimes, but although the men in that day were living with a plurality of wives, no word escaped them derogatory of the practice of that order. Had polygamy been a crime, they would have been under condemnation for not denouncing it. Abraham is called the "father of the faithful," and many of the Christians speak of going to Abraham's bosom; yet he was a polygamist. All Christians expect to go into the New Jerusalem, and if they ever do go there, they will find twelve gates, and on those gates the names of the twelve sons of the four wives of Jacob. No monogamist will want to go in there; and this being the case, how can a monogamist ever get there? And, further, men or women who lift their voices against this principle, under the government of God, will never get into that city. May God help us to gain admittance there, is my prayer. Amen.

Meeting adjourned till ten a.m. to-morrow.

The choir, joined by the congregation, sang the hymn on page 325, commencing "Praise to the Man who communed with Jehovah."

Prayer by Bishop Lorenzo D. Young.

Saturday, 10 a.m.

Meeting was called to order by President Young.

Brother Fishburn's choir sang the hymn on page 218, "An Angel from on high."

The Tabernacle choir sang the hymn on page 124, "With all my powers of heart and tongue."

Elder George Q. Cannon addressed the Conference on the subject of Celestial Marriage.

Elder George Q. Cannon then presented the names of the following brethren to go on missions to the Eastern States:—

David Nelson, James H. Nelson, Orinwell Simons, Warren Tinney, Nelson Hollinshead, Albert Lutz, Joseph Eldredge, E. M. Caste, to Sweden.

These brethren were unanimously sustained by the Conference.

The Rev. Mr. Coe, who had lately visited Palestine, was introduced to the congregation. He gave a brief account of what he saw whilst traveling in that land.

President Young made some brief remarks in relation to the 109th section of the *Book of Doctrine and Covenants*, showing how it was introduced there by Oliver Cowdery, against the wish of the Prophet Joseph.

Conference adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

The Tabernacle choir sang the hymn the 9th page, "The time is nigh."

President Geo. A. Smith dismissed with prayer.

Sunday, 10 a.m., Oct. 10.

Meeting was called to order by President George A. Smith. The Tabernacle choir sang the hymn on page 28, "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

Prayer by Elder Joseph F. Smith.

The Tabernacle choir sang the hymn on page 209, "Come, O thou King of Kings."

Elder Brigham Young, jun., spoke. If the Elders of Israel really appreciated the great privilege they have of declaring the truths of heaven, they would not be influenced to such an extent by a man-fearing spirit as they are. Jesus said when he was on the earth that the Gospel would be preached to the poor and meek of the earth; the reason for this was obvious, for it was then as it is in our day, it is the poor and meek of the earth who receive it. To attain to the position which God desires we should be placed in, it is absolutely necessary for us to attend to the duties of each day as it comes along. We must obey the counsels of the servants of the Almighty. If the servants of God call upon the people for means

to build the temple or gather the poor, the call is just as binding as it is for them to be baptized for the remission of sins. When the bridegroom comes, how shall we be made acquainted with his coming? I presume we shall be informed of it by the servants of God. If we obey not their words now, we shall not have faith enough to believe in and obey them when that time comes. Were it necessary, all the good Saints could rise *en masse* and testify that the counsels given by the Elders of Israel have been of a nature calculated to bring present and future salvation to the Latter-day Saints. The present condition of the Saints contrasted with the people of the world bears ample evidence of this fact. May God help us to keep the covenants we have made in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Brother Fishburn's choir sang "Let those who will repine at fate."

Elder Joseph F. Smith addressed the Conference. We are led by men who are inspired of the Almighty, which is a great blessing. We need not expect additional blessings, unless we have learned to appreciate those we now possess. Although to-day we are united to a far greater extent than any other people on the earth, yet there is great room for improvement among us even in this respect. I am thankful to-day that we are worthy to be evil spoken of by the wicked, and that apostates rage; it is an evidence that God is with us. God and Baal will never be friends. The devil will never be willing to acknowledge the doings of the righteous. No people need fear us, for we desire good to all men. If we countenanced the evils that exist in the world, such as prostitution, drunkenness, etc., probably we would not be evil spoken of. The almost entire absence of those iniquities among us shows to them their wickedness and fills them with vengeful feelings. The Latter-day Saints ought to renew their diligence and be more faithful in keeping the commandments of God from this time on. May God hasten the accomplishment of His work, is my prayer in the name of Jesus.

Brother Fishburn's choir sang, "Hard times come again no more."

Elder Erastus Snow spoke. The kingdom of Heaven is like a net cast into the sea; it gathers of every kind. Some whose conduct is far from being compatible with the Gospel of Jesus, still continue to adhere to us. We are oftentimes so full of anxiety to save such, that we retain them to the injury of others who become contaminated by them. This is too often the case. I am sorry to learn that notwithstanding the vote that was taken here at our last Conference in this city some of the bitterest enemies of the Saints still continue to sell a large amount of goods. It is time we began to honour our votes. Those who do not do so and break their covenants, will go down and the fountain of life will dry up within them. We should follow the example of our President, who has always taken the initiative in every good work, being the first in promoting home manufacture, importing machinery, etc. He who puts his hand to the Gospel plough and turns back is not worthy of the kingdom; therefore when brethren are called to settle in the south, I feel sorry when they try to find excuses for leaving that mission. The cotton trade should not be allowed to languish. The climate of our Dixie is a healthy one to all good Latter-day Saints. Probably the deaths there during the last year have not been so numerous by fifty per cent. as in this city. Amen.

President Geo. A. Smith addressed the Conference. The course we pursue is calculated to empty all the money out of our pockets. We import nearly everything and export nothing. We should be alive to this matter. Is there anything we can raise and export? We could raise fine horses and cattle and send them abroad. We could make leather and clothe our feet. We can import sheep and take care of those we have to supply our cloth factories with wool. Our home-made cloth is warm, comfortable, and fine looking. Instead of cheese being brought here from abroad, measures for the manufacture of that article should be adopted in each ward. Let this sentiment be scattered to each city and settlement in the Territory. About 37 or 38 years ago the Lord said to His people, "Le

he beauty of your garments be the workmanship of your own hands." We should follow the advice and example of the man whom God has given to us to be a great leader. We have been prospered and blessed exceedingly; it has been the result of the course we have been led into by the Lord through His servant Brigham. God grant that we may be able to keep our covenants. Amen.

Conference then adjourned till two p.m.

The Tabernacle choir sang the hymn on page 66, "Ill praise my Maker."

Prayer by Elder John T. Caine.

2 p.m.

Conference was called to order by Elder George Q. Cannon.

The Tabernacle choir sang the hymn on page 143, "Oh my father, thou that dwellest."

Prayer by Elder Geo. Q. Cannon.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the congregation.

President Brigham Young delivered an instructive and interesting discourse upon the nature and duties pertaining to the office of a Bishop, the nature and effects of the Holy Priesthood, home manufacture, co-operation, and kindred subjects of importance.

Brother Fishburn's choir sang "Pray for the peace of Deseret."

President Geo. A. Smith addressed the Conference. The Book of Mormon has been translated into the Deseret Alphabet, and the first and second readers are published, suitable for those desirous of learning that alphabet. It is desirable that the Bishops and others should interest themselves to disseminate a knowledge of those characters. A knowledge of them will result in much good to the present and to future generations.

Silk culture should receive more attention than it has hitherto. The Female Relief Societies would do well to plant out mulberry trees. The Bishops of each ward should see that sufficient broom corn is planted in their wards to supply all the brooms necessary for the use of the people. It is a shame to us that we should be so slow to adopt principles of true economy. Awake to this subject and

take the wise counsels of our President. Those in favour of this will raise their right hands. (Here a forest of hands were raised heavenward.) May the Lord enable us to carry out our good resolutions. Amen.

President Daniel H. Wells spoke. The Prophet Joseph at one time published his views concerning government. He advised the abolishment of slavery and the remuneration of the slave owners for the pecuniary loss that would be incurred by the adoption of that policy. The experience of the United States has shown how much misery the nation would have been spared had the advice of the Prophet been taken. This is the case in many instances with ourselves. We often cannot see what would be for our best good until we learn it by bitter experience. We are apt to take our own way in preference to the way pointed out by the Lord through His servants. We wish to go ahead and build the temple. We hope the Bishops will start teams to haul the rock necessary to do this work, that we may have a place in which we can receive and administer the holy ordinances for the living and the dead. The man who shrinks from paying his tithing, shrinks up in his soul, and there is no room in him for the things of the kingdom. May God enable us to carry out every righteous principle, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Elder Geo. Q. Cannon presented the names of the following brethren to the Conference, they having been called to go on missions:—

John Loveless, Charles H. Oliphant, Thomas R. King, Joseph V. Robinson, Jesse Taylor Jackson, Peter C. Wood, Henry Nisonger, Jacob Houtz, sen., and Hiram Mace.

On motion of President Young it was resolved that Conference adjourn until the 6th day of April next, at this place.

The Tabernacle choir, joined by the congregation, sang the hymn on page 268, "The Spirit of God like a fire is Burning."

Benediction by President George A. Smith.

JOHN NICHOLSON,
Clerk of Conference.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

At a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Utah, in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Oct. 7, the following Memorial to Congress was unanimously adopted:—

"To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

"We, the people of Utah Territory, in presenting this Memorial before your honourable body, respectfully solicit your calm and dispassionate consideration, and such favourable action thereon as the justice of our cause demands.

"In the year 1849, the people of Utah Territory organized the 'Provisional Government of the State of Deseret,' a government republican in form, having a written Constitution, providing for executive, legislative, and judicial departments, for the election of its officers by the people, for revenue and all other things necessary in the government of a republican State.

"Under this provisional government, counties were organized and elections held. The Legislature convened, passed laws suitable to our condition, and, at that very session, Congress was petitioned for our admission into the Union.

"Subsequently, in 1856, we held a convention, and adopted a Constitution and Memorial, and elected our delegates, who presented them to Congress; but no formal action was had thereon. Again, in 1862, another convention was held, and another Constitution was adopted. This, also, was strictly republican; but, although properly presented to Congress, was never brought to vote.

"The organization of the 'State of Deseret' is still preserved, however, and, though petition after petition has been presented in vain, we are still full of hope, and all prepared for the change that shall convert us from our present colonial condition to the glorious dignity of a free and independent State.

"Strange as it seems, other Territories have been admitted into the

Union, which, with far less order, government, and general resources for self-maintenance when admitted, were, at the date of our first petition, comparatively without inhabitants.

"And what of the future? Here we are to-day, an organized republican State, in a country wrested by our battalions from a semi-barbaric foe, on a soil reclaimed by our industry from the sterile grasp of untold ages, and made fruitful for the support of a nation. Shall we, then, while clamouring for admission, be disregarded, and other and more distant Territories, comparatively of no more value, be eagerly sought for to enlarge the Great Republic?

"Why should the great chain of States continue severed in its very centre?

"To-day Utah excels in material improvement every other Territory in the Union. We have already built up one city of twenty thousand inhabitants; besides thirty other cities and one hundred towns and villages, with a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand in all. We have established three hundred schools, in which at least eighteen thousand children receive a common school education, without one dollar of public money or one acre of the public domain to aid us.

"We have made wagon-roads, built bridges, and opened kanyons at the cost of millions of dollars. We have made over one thousand miles of canal and twenty thousand miles of irrigating ditches at an estimated cost of three millions of dollars, thus bringing nature's fertilizing elements over an area of some eight hundred thousand acres of what was once a parched and naked desert. We have erected and paid for over five hundred miles of telegraph line, and we have graded about four hundred miles of the Pacific Railroad. We have established municipal laws and regulations in all our cities, towns, and villages, and our two hundred grist mills, our cotton and woollen factories, cocoaneries, tan-

neries, and our manufacturing houses in every department of art, speak in language unmistakable of our enterprise and industry ; while, at the same time, the Territory is not only free from debt, but the county and city local scrip is held at par with the currency of the United States. Liquor and gambling houses and their kindred temples of vice are comparatively unknown, while, on the other hand, at least ninety-five per cent. of our families dwell in their own houses.

"These facts are indications of the rapid growth of a prosperous, virtuous, and in every sense an intelligent and valuable community, worthy of a voice in the election of their rulers, and competent to rank in the family of States.

"Your memorialists feel that a Territorial form of government is at best an oppressive one ; that it is a relic of the old colonial form which our fathers, unable longer to tolerate, threw off, because of its injustice, exaction, and tyranny. It is a form of government subversive of the fundamental principles of American liberty, that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' The practice of Government has been to select and appoint officers from distant States, men unacquainted with the habits, laws, and necessities of the people, who, to a greater or less degree, would be under the influence of the traditions, habits, and customs of the State or country from whence they

came, and which might be totally inapplicable to the Territories. If, under these circumstances, any attempt should be made to force unpopular measures upon the people, the result must be a conflict of feeling, and distrust and enmity are at once created, which should not, and under other circumstances would not, exist.

"If a Territorial government can be consistent with a republican government, it is when the wishes of the people are consulted respecting their officers ; but not while the right of absolute veto may be exercised upon every act of their Legislature by an officer who may be obnoxious to the people.

"Therefore, as these considerations only serve to prove more fully the unfitness of a Territorial form of government for the people of this Territory ; and that it is unsuited to our present condition and subversive of harmony between us and the general government, we, the people of Utah, in mass meeting assembled, do once more make an earnest and solemn appeal to the Senate and House of Representatives, relying on their magnanimity and sense of justice for a dispassionate and unprejudiced consideration of our claims for a speedy admission into the Union upon an equal footing with the other States.

"All of which is respectfully submitted."

COLFAX AT SALT LAKE.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX seems to have taken upon himself the task of rebuking the Mormon residents of Salt Lake for their opinions. The *Helena Herald* gives the substance of his remarks in that city.

"In referring to the late memorial of the Mormons for the admission of Utah as a State, Mr. Colfax proclaimed the truth that Utah never will be admitted while polygamy remains the dominant power within the Territory—and scarcely while the institution exists at all therein. He refused all invitations and attentions tendered him by the Mormons, justly rebuking them

by his rigid reserve, and keeping himself extremely distant from them."

Neither the Vice-President nor the President has a right to make any such statement. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which authorizes Congress to refuse a Territory admission as a State in the Union on account of its religious or non-religious belief. Polygamy with the Mormons is a matter of religion. It may be a good religion or a bad religion, wise or foolish, divine or an imposture ; but with these questions Mr. Colfax has nothing to do. He rejects polygamy. He does well to do

so. Another man, deriving inspiration from the Book of Books, accepts it as a divine law. He does well, also, if such be his conscientious convictions. So far as polygamy is a question of morals it should stand side by side with other institutions obnoxious to the general moral sentiment. When Congress distinguishes against a State because a portion of its citizens keep mistresses, and another portion support houses of ill-fame, and another portion live by stealing, then it may distinguish against polygamy on moral

grounds. Personally we have no sympathy with Mormonism. Whether or not it is sanctioned by the Bible, we believe it to be degradation to the best half of mankind. But we recognize the right of others to come to different conclusions and the possibility that they may be nearer right than ourselves. It is not for Colfax to lay down the law to a community, and say that they must abjure their religious convictions before they can be admitted as members of the Union.—*San Francisco Golden Era.*

THE MORMONS.

ALL who have visited Utah have been strongly impressed by the work that has been accomplished under the direction of Brigham Young, the Prophet of this singular sect. There is no doubt that he is a remarkable man, possessed of a wonderful talent for organizing and carrying out great undertakings, and thoroughly fitted for his peculiar position as lawgiver to the heterogeneous mass of people whom he has gathered around him in the heart of the desert. The Exodus from Illinois, and the journey across what was in reality "a waste, howling wilderness" to the Promised Land, was a task the successful accomplishment of which testified to the possession of qualities of no ordinary kind. But more extraordinary still have been the results achieved since the arrival of the Saints in Utah. Salt Lake City itself is the admiration of every beholder. The streets are upwards of 100 feet wide, bounded on each side by streams of water, while trees of various kinds cast a grateful shade over the footpaths during the intense heats of summer. Almost every house has its garden, and the cultivation of the finest fruits, flowers, and vegetables is most successfully carried on. The people are described as orderly, industrious, and sober—the sale of strong drinks being entirely prohibited; and the sanitary arrangements are said to be almost perfect. The country around is being rapidly brought under cultivation—irrigation being largely made use of for this purpose—and manufactures of various kinds are springing up throughout the settlement.

When it is remembered that only a very few years ago the Territory was not only entirely barren, but looked upon as an irreclaimable desert, it must be admitted that in strict justice the Mormons are entitled to no little credit for what they have succeeded in accomplishing.

Putting aside all questions of religious belief and social practice, the Mormons have shown in a remarkable degree what can be accomplished by an Anglo-Saxon people when confronted with difficulties and obstacles, however insuperable they may seem. No one can read the history of the weary march through the desert, and the settlement in the "Promised Land," as the devout among the Saints delight to term their new habitation, without feelings of admiration. The Mormons have shown beyond all question that the word impossible is undeserving of a place in the vocabulary of English-speaking men, and that obedience to the command to subdue the earth is practicable under circumstances apparently the most hopeless. There is reason to believe that the proof given by this people of the capabilities of vast tracts of what was regarded as utterly irreclaimable country helped to insure the speedy formation of the great Inter-Oceanic Railway. The Mormons themselves, contrary to what might have been expected, have done their best to forward the grand enterprise, and, in addition to assistance in other respects, they contracted for and successfully executed upwards of 200 miles of the work.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1869.

TO THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

(From the *Deseret News*, Oct. 26.)

OUR attention has been called of late to several articles which have appeared in the *Utah Magazine*, a weekly periodical, published in this city. An examination of them has convinced us that they are erroneous, opposed to the spirit of the Gospel, and calculated to do injury. According to the practice in the Church, teachers were sent to labour with the editor and publishers, to point out to them the evil results which would follow a persistence in the course they were pursuing. This did not have the desired effect, and they have since been tried before the High Council, and after a thorough and patient investigation of the case, it was found they had imbibed the spirit of apostacy to that degree that they could not any longer be fellowshipped, and they were cut off from the Church.

The *Utah Magazine* is a periodical that, in its spirit and teachings, is directly opposed to the work of God. Instead of building up Zion, and uniting the people, its teachings, if carried out, would destroy Zion, divide the people asunder, and drive the Holy Priesthood from the earth. Therefore we say to our brethren and sisters in every place, the *Utah Magazine* is not a periodical suitable for circulation among or perusal by them, and should not be sustained by Latter-day Saints.

We hope this will be sufficient, without ever having to refer to it again.

Your Brethren,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,	WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE A. SMITH,	GEORGE Q. CANNON,
DANIEL H. WELLS,	JOSEPH F. SMITH,
ORSON PRATT,	

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. — This certifies that Wm. S. Godbe, E. L. T. Harrison, and Eli B. Kelsey were cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1869, by the High Council of Salt Lake City, for harbouring and spreading the spirit of apostacy. WM. DUNFORD, Clerk of Council. — *Deseret News*, Oct. 26.

SOME DUTIES.

THE emigration for the present season came to a close some time back, and there are now before the Church in these European countries a few months during which the attention of officers and members may be given more thoroughly to building up and comforting and strengthening each other, and

to bringing the principles of the Gospel to the knowledge of those who are outside the Church. It is true that the Gospel has been preached in most of the cities, towns, and villages of Great Britain for many years, and tracts have been very extensively distributed also, until the people generally have become somewhat hardened against the truth and are not very anxious to hear more of it. Still it is to be hoped that there are some honest souls left amongst the thirty millions of inhabitants of these islands, in addition to those who have already embraced the Gospel. Besides, every few years, almost a new generation appears on the stage of action. Boys and girls grow to be young men and young women, young men and young women advance in years and assume more fully the duties and responsibilities of manhood and womanhood. So that there is really a fresh population in large part every few years. Although many of these may be indoctrinated by their parents and elder companions in opposition to the truth, yet whatever may be the disposition of the elder portion of the population, it would be a bold thing to say that none of the younger people are honest in heart. It is reasonably to be presumed that some of them are, and they will rejoice to come to a knowledge of the glad tidings of the Gospel of Jesus. But how can they hear and obey the Gospel, except somebody be sent to teach them and administer in the ordinances of the same? Hence the necessity for preaching and testimony, distributing the written word, sowing the Gospel seed, that peradventure some of that seed may fall into good ground, and bring forth fruit to the salvation of souls and the glory of God.

It is among the duties of the Elders and Saints to sow and to plant and to water, but it is not for them to give the increase. It is the prerogative of the Almighty to give the increase, such as He consistently can. His servants need not borrow trouble about that. If they do their duty with the Gospel seed committed to their care, the principles of the Gospel, and scatter them broadcast or in drills as may be best, they will be commended, and, increase or no increase, it need matter little to them, for it is the Lord's work, and He will bring it out right.

The evenings are long, and people have more time to read as they sit by their firesides in the winter season. Some of them, perhaps, like Nicodemus, would prefer going to the meetings of the Saints by night, to going there by daylight. Winter is the time for such persons to go to hear the Gospel. All persons have not the courage at once to brave popular prejudice and renounce the traditions of their fathers. But, if honest, an increase of boldness will come to them through obedience to the Gospel.

Great numbers of believers can hardly be expected in the world, for "darkness has covered the earth and gross darkness the people." Men generally will think about anything but salvation and eternal life. For that they have very little taste indeed. It has ever been so. Yet a few will believe, and will receive the word of life gladly—one or two in a family here and there, and a few in a city.

It is with such scattered few, discovered by the influence of the Gospel, in this place and in the other, that the Lord has gathered together His Saints and made of them a people, that He has commenced and so far carried on His work, His great work. He has hitherto chosen the poor and the weak and the despised, and not many of them. By and by it is said that He will waken the

people of the nations by louder preaching—by the testimony of earthquakes and wars and famines and other startling events. That sort of preaching may gather out many persons from among the wicked nations, who may flee to Zion for peace and safety, if not for the love of the Gospel. Yet it is fairly questionable whether they will be of such good stuff as those who obey the principles of the Gospel from the love of the truth, when proclaimed in their ears, and these last named are not a bit too good. The Lord having restored the Gospel to the earth, it is due to the few scattered honest in heart that every reasonable effort be made by His servants to bring the Gospel to their knowledge, that they may have the privilege of obeying it, and that the purposes of the Almighty may be advanced and fulfilled in accordance with His plainly indicated method of working.

J. J.

IN VERMONT.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, of Nov. 6, says:—"The Mormons are in Vermont. Eight persons were baptized into that faith at Westfield a few days since."

IN IOWA AND MICHIGAN.—From the *Deseret News* we learn that Elder J. M. Ballinger writes from Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 21—"Elders Israel Evans and N. C. Murdock have organized the Saints here into a branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and have appointed me to preside, with Elders George Beebe and Daniel Rees as counsellors. Brothers Evans and Murdock are now at Trenton, Michigan, where they have been preaching with success, and have baptized four into the Church."

CHEAP POSTAGE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—The American papers state that Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, has been advised that the English Government is prepared to reduce the single rate of postage for prepaid letters between the United States and the United Kingdom to threepence, in accordance with the suggestion of the United States Postmaster-General. The probability of the postage of letters between this country and the United States being reduced to threepence for a letter under half-an-ounce weight from England, and six cents from America, may be hailed as promise of a great boon to the people of both countries. Intimations have been given that the welcome change will be made at the commencement of the new year.

ARRIVAL.—Elder Chauncey W. West, jun. arrived in Liverpool, Nov. 16, per steamship *Palmyra*, from New York, Nov. 4, on a mission to Switzerland. He was in good health and spirits. He left Liverpool, Nov. 18, for Zurich, via London.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

42, Brougham Street, Pottery Field,
Hunslet, Leeds, Nov. 20, 1869.
President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—Since my arrival in this Conference, which was on the 4th

of September, I and Elder Rogers have visited all the branches in the Conference, and most of the scattered Saints, and I can say truly that I am well pleased with the Saints in this Conference. They are, as a general

thing, a good people, and filled with the Spirit of the living God, which gives them power to overcome evil and to resist the evil temptations of the world, with which they are surrounded all the day long, and we shall have to continue to fight against them until our deliverance is accomplished from these lands, which may God grant speedily, for I long to see the Saints gathered home.

We are doing a very good work in this Conference at present. There have been several baptized since I came here, and several more are just about ready to be buried in the waters of baptism, then to start a new life in this wicked world. In some places there seems to be a great enquiry after truth. We very often have some of our rooms well filled with strangers, and have the pleasure of giving them the word of God in its plainness and purity, which to me is a great pleasure and satisfaction, for I know it is life and salvation to all that will embrace the principles of truth, and carry them out through their lives hereafter. But it pains my soul to see some start in the good work of God and travel on for some years, and then stumble over some frivolous thing and never recover again, but lose all they have done and finally lose their souls' salvation. I often feel to exclaim, "Would to God

they could see their position before it is too late."

I have truly taken great pleasure in my labours in this country, and I thank God for my mission. While labouring in the Manchester Conference, with Brother H. C. Jacobs, I found many kind friends, both in the Church and out, and I say, God bless them all the day long for their kindness to the servants of God while traveling in their midst. I also take great pleasure in my new field of labour. I find many kind friends here, and by the assistance of the good Spirit I expect to be able to do a good work here, for I believe there are many good honest souls here who have not yet embraced the truth, and it is our duty to hunt and fish them out, that they, like us, may rejoice in the great plan of salvation revealed from the heavens for the salvation of man in these the last days. May we all be blessed with an abundance of the good Spirit of God, to enable us to do so, is my constant prayer.

Brother Rogers joins me in kind love to yourself and co-labourers in the Office. Praying God to qualify you for every duty,

I remain, your Brother in the Covenant of Peace,

J. M. FERBIN.

INTERESTING EXHUMATIONS AT SALT LAKE.

WORKMEN are engaged in levelling a large mound on the block lying between North and South Temple streets and 3rd and 4th West streets, for the purpose of preparing the ground for the erection of a depôt, warehouses, etc., for the Utah Central Railroad, and in their labours they have exhumed many relics which are interesting to archaeologists. Officer B. Y. Hampton brought a gunny sack full of bones, fragments of pottery, flint-arrow heads, pieces of sulphur, and a species of brick, to our office this morning, which had just been dug up by the men engaged in levelling the ground. A long row of fire-places were discovered yesterday; two or three more were

found to-day; and the bones which he brought were those of a skeleton, which was found in a sitting posture with its chin resting on its breast near one of the fire-places. The mound, which was a very large one for this country, seems to have been formed by the remains of the dead, scarcely a shovel-full can be moved without disturbing bones. How long a period has elapsed since they were buried is difficult to determine; but we should judge that many generations have passed away since the formation of the mound. All the small bones and the softer portion of the large bones have disappeared; and no vestige of hair has been discovered thus far. We do

not know whether the general average of the bones is of the size of this skeleton shown us by officer Hampton; but we have heard of several bones being found at previous times in the digging of soil from this mound, which bore every evidence of belonging to men of larger stature than the present Utah Indians. The skeleton we saw was that of a large man. Officer

Hampton measures six feet two and a half inches, and the thigh bone was longer than his. One of the arm bones, and one of the leg bones, bore marks of having been fractured. The skull was tolerably large, resembling in shape the usual Indian type, and the teeth were all sound, and were those of a young man.—*Deseret News*.

UTAH NEWS.

THE following are from the *Deseret News* to November 1:—

Street lamps were making their appearance at Salt Lake City.

Amy Stone and her husband were playing a short engagement at the Theatre.

A general drill and encampment of the San Pete district militia commenced Oct. 27, between Ephraim and Manti.

A fire, supposed incendiary, destroyed sixty dollars worth of hay in the stack yard of Mr. George Spiers, 10th Ward, Oct. 30.

Brother Mark Lindsay, 20th Ward, has made wine from his own grapes, which is talked of as far superior to the imported, &c.

Hon. A. O. Smoot and all the hands that could be spared from other duties, were busily engaged in making a road in Provo cañon.

Hand-organs had appeared at Salt Lake, played by men in Uncle Sam's military uniform. A poor business for old or disabled soldiers.

John W. Young, Esq., had taken the initiative in the formation of a menagerie and museum. Mr. Gulielmo San Giovanni was in charge.

A daughter of Brother Middlemas, of the Sixth Ward, was accidentally run over by a carriage returning from the drill, and severely injured.

Elder John Taylor and Bishop John Sharp returned, Oct. 28, from their trip to Omaha, in good health. Elders W. C. Staines and Geo. Teasdale accompanied them, having left New York on the 21st.

The Salt Lake District Militia broke up camp at Camp Wasatch, Oct. 23, and marched home at 9 a.m., after a fine time of drilling and manoeuvring. On the evening of the 20th a detachment of the Davis County infantry, cavalry, and artillery, under command of Col. J. W. Hens, visited the camp.

Sister Green, of Kaysville, ninety-seven years old, was called up at midnight, Oct. 24, to attend to her professional duties as a midwife, which she successfully performed, and in an hour or two was comfortably back in bed. A very useful young lady is Sister Green. May she always be young and useful.

President B. Young, accompanied by President Geo. A. Smith and Elders O. Pratt, W. Woodruff, J. F. Smith, Joseph Young, sen., H. S. Eldredge, A. M. Musser, and others, left Salt Lake City for San Pete county, Oct. 27, expecting to be absent until Nov. 6, and to hold several meetings at the settlements on the way.

The general muster for the Utah County Military District came off, Oct. 13, 14, and 15, at Camp Wells. The attendance was good, weather favourable, and everything went off well. Hon. A. O. Smoot, Major General R. T. Burton, and Lieut.-Col. H. W. Lawrence were visitors at the camp. A military ball came off at the Theatre Hall, Provo, on the evening of the 15th.

Elder Wm. C. Staines says that the Pennsylvania Central, Chicago and Northwestern, and U.P. Railroad Companies have rendered themselves conspicuous by their promptitude in forwarding the various companies of Saints, and in the increase of comforts and conveniences extended to them while travelling on their several lines, being far ahead of those generally accorded to emigrant companies.

Brother W. B. Stevenson, of Springville, was accidentally run over by an engine, near Granger, Oct. 26, and his legs were mashed just above the ankles. He was conveyed to Carter, where his legs were amputated by Dr. Grimes, but he died about an hour after the operation. A subscription was started for his family. He was one of a gang of men working on bridges under the direction of James B. Lewis.

George Brough writes from Springtown, Sanpete, Oct. 22, that considerable sickness had prevailed there among children. Wheat, peas, and potatoes had turned out remarkably well, barley and oats were destroyed by grasshoppers. Quite a number of new comers were making their homes there, feeling well satisfied with the location and facilities. Sugar cane had done well, also fruit trees. A good crop of apples was expected next season.

In the afternoon of October 28, a freight train on the Union Pacific R.R., going west, came into collision with a construction train coming east, about two miles east of the Promontory. Several of the men on the construction train were badly injured, Henry Crane, residing at Salt Lake City, fatally. He was severely fractured about the head, neck, and one of his hands, and his left leg was broken in three places. He was taken to Promontory station, where he died at half-past six p.m. the next day. His body was taken to Salt Lake City by his brother on the 30th, and buried Nov. 1. Deceased was twenty-six years of age. He emigrated from Winsham, Somersetshire, England, last fall. He had been working on the railroad about three weeks prior to the time of the accident.

The following Elders and a few others, whose names are not stated, left Uintah, Oct. 25, on their missions to the Eastern States—Eli Whipple, S. L. Sprague, sen., J. D. M. Crockwell, George Harding, Henry Peek, Charles Nibley, D. B. Huntington, H. C. Pender, Jacob Zundel, Theo. Curtis, Byron Groo, W. W. Seeley, C. H. Oliphant, F. K. Benedict, Matthew Jordan, Wm. Gibson, Jacob Gates, D. Carter, J. B. Thatcher, Charles Bird, H. W. Brizzee, A. H. Raleigh, G. G. Snyder, Nathan Tanner, A. W. Smith, Lewis Robison, Omer Call, Henry McEwan, Matthew W. Dalton, Henry Nisonger, W. B. Tripp, Daniel Wood, F. Kesler, jun., A. F. Farr, J. B. Robison, H. Mace, Porter Squires, Charles Stewart, Ira N. Spaulding, Charles Shumway, John P. Barnard, Thomas E. Ricks, James May, and Milo Andrus.

The citizens of Cache and Rich counties had nearly completed the new road up Logan cañon, making the distance forty miles from Logan to St. Charles. Timber of excellent quality abounded in the cañon. Brother Hezekiah Thatcher had sent for a steam saw mill. It was expected that the road would be completed in a few days. Bishop Peter Maughan sent the following to the *News*, from Smith's Bend, twenty miles up Logan cañon, October 29—"We have 270 men at work on the road through the canyon, and expect to hold meetings at Rich's Spring, about two and a half miles further up on Sunday morning, at which place we hope to meet the brethren from Bear Lake. We are anxious to get a wagon road through this fall, if possible. The wards in this county are all represented by workers on the road, and a good feeling prevails. Myself and the rest of the bishops will remain here until the work is done."

The first spadeful of soil for the Coalville and Echo railroad was turned up by Bishop W. W. Cluff, Oct. 20. The line was located by Brothers J. Fewson Smith and F. T. Perris. "The grade of the line is comparatively light, the deepest cut on the road, until it reaches Echo Creek, is about six feet, and the heaviest fill does not exceed eight feet, and both for a very short distance.

At Echo Creek is the heaviest work on the road, being a fill about 300 feet long and about twenty-five feet deep. The length of the line from that place to where it intersects the U.P.R.R. is four and two-thirds miles. It is the intention to complete the road and have it in running order by the close of the year." The capital stock of the company is to be \$250,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$50 each. The Board of Directors are Bishop W. W. Cluff, President; Bishop H. B. Wilde, W. H. Smith, A. L. Smith, and S. S. Phippin.

The following are from the *Salt Lake Telegraph* to Oct. 30 :—

Of the injured by the late railroad accident, Sister Wilson received serious internal injuries, and was in a critical condition, but was in the hands of kind friends, who rendered her every attention, and strong hopes were entertained of her ultimate recovery. Brother David Shields, sen., had his ankle badly crushed, and the other brother wounded received a severe injury of the spine. All were well cared for.

"J." writes from St. George, Oct. 18, that friendly Indian spies had discovered Navajoe tracks along the base of the Pine Valley mountain, near Truman's herd ground, and that the report of fire-arms had been heard. Major Hardy immediately placed a patrol guard in an unbroken line from Santa Clara to Toquerville. Thales Haskill, of the exploring party going south-east, was slightly wounded in the forehead at Pipe Springs, by careless discharge of fire-arms.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

"Beauregard is about to marry." Making wives is better than making widows.

Tom Thumb is disconsolate in California. He has found a fellow four inches shorter.

The number of wrecks reported last week was 95, making for the present year a total of 2,230.—"Liverpool Mercury," Nov. 17.

There is talk of forming a new Cuban Junta at New York, to be composed of "men of unimpeachable integrity." Difficult task in New York

Anna Dickinson gravely offended a Boston audience the other evening in her Mormon lecture by dwelling upon the true objects of marriage.—"N. Y. World."

The New York "Tribune" says it is established by the common consent of mankind, in all countries and all ages, that a man should rule his wife. This is news indeed.—"Philadelphia Ledger."

A Cork paper published a receptive address of the Mayor, as an address of the ladies, which gave a peculiar meaning to the following passage—"Nature has done much for us, but man almost nothing." The Lord Lieutenant must have pitied them, poor things.

The Liverpool "Mercury" says—"After a generation passed under Tory rule, how do we stand? The facts are notorious. The rates are excessively high, the town is deeply in debt, the reserve fund has all but disappeared." Disorganization in the departments, reckless extravagance, utterly inefficient control over expenditure, jobbery, system of laxity, etc., all are blamed on the Tories. Bad lot, those Tories.

The Pope has granted to all Christendom a jubilee, with indulgences, to last as long as the Œcumenical Council sits. What a jolly time good Catholics will have now! They won't care if the Council sits for ever and a day. There will be some heavy chalking done about these times. Only to think of it, indulgence to go ahead and enjoy yourselves, fill up your slates, and then the Holy Father will generously wipe out all old scores and give each and all a clean slate to begin again with. Pío Nono is a perfect brick of a good fellow. Who wouldn't be a Catholic during the Œcumenical?

To signalize the event of his son's marriage, Mr. Bass presented to the whole of his army of workmen at Burton-on-Trent—To each married man, 5s.; each single man, 3s. 6d.; each boy, 2s.; to widows on pension 3s. 6d., and 2s. to each of their children; making a total of £340.

A few days ago, a young German couple in Bondout were on their way to get married, when the lady was thrown from the wagon, and broke her leg. It was proposed to go to a doctor's office and have the limb set, but the lady said no, she was going to be married first, and so she was carried to the priest's house, who united the two in the holy bonds of matrimony. After the ceremony, she had her broken limb set, and the couple went on their way rejoicing.—"New York Sun."—A woman will have her own way.

Some of the midland iron and coal companies are raising the wages of their hands but they are raising the prices of iron and coal to make up for it.—Kieff, in Russia, has the cholera badly.—A Dolgelly bridegroom visited six parsonages, travelled 100 miles, and kept his bride waiting till the next day, before he could procure a marriage licence. What are they thinking about in Wales?—The French people are greatly excited on the subject of premature burial.—Satanta, a Kiowa chief, and leader of the Indians in the Washita river fight with Custer a year ago, is dead.—Cumberland Lodge, the residence of Viscount Bridport, Windsor Great Park, was totally destroyed by fire, Nov. 14.—The "Saturday Review" anticipates the establishment of the ballot before long.—An oil car, in a freight train on the Erie railroad, caught fire, and the whole train of 14 carriages was soon one sheet of flame. All that remained of the brakeman was the charred trunk and bones. Petroleum is not uncommonly sent by passenger trains in America.—Cholera has broken out in Teheran.—The alarming stories of the subsidence of the Thames embankment are gross exaggerations.—Amos Kendall died at Washington, Nov. 12, aged 80.—Garibaldi has the rheumatism bad.—In Colombia the volcano Purace has erupted, and is supposed to have destroyed several villages with their inhabitants.—In Montana it is now settled that farming will pay better and more certainly than mining.—Warlike operations have recommenced in Paraguay.—Irritation of the bowels, caused by eating beech nuts, resulted in the death of a child at Holby.—Anne Jane Clara Griffin, 2½ years old, of Liverpool, died through the effects of being beaten across the buttocks with a strap by her father.—The Wakefield "Free Press" charges that votes were recently openly bought and sold in that immaculate borough.—Sunday, Nov. 14, was observed, in Britain, America, and throughout the Protestant world, as a day for special prayer on behalf of young men. Surely the young men will now consider themselves put on their good behaviour.—Shocking deaths from starvation are reported at Birmingham.—The Italian government will reject any decisions of the Ecumenical Council which may be in opposition to the laws of that kingdom and the spirit of the age.—The gold battle in Wall-street is to be investigated by Congress.—Belle Boyd has been sent to the California Lunatic Asylum.—Over 3000 Chinamen are out of work in California, and more are leaving America than coming to it.—A brilliant meteor was seen at Buffalo, N. Y., as big as a full moon, Oct. 27.—Pere Hyacinthe is said to have many points of personal resemblance to H. W. Beecher.—California wants more farmers.—A tidal wave on the Mediterranean coast lately threw spray more than 100 yards high, and made a large breach in the sea-wall of Oran.—Spurgeon has the small-pox mildly.—Sussex foxes attack full-grown sheep.—Fever is depopulating whole villages near Burdwan, India.—In a collision on the Western Pacific Railroad, near San Francisco, Nov. 14, 10 to 15 persons were killed, 30 to 50 injured, and the trains were completely smashed.—The New and Old School Presbyterians in America have united as one sect.—The Pope will kindly appoint learned priests to hear the complaints of non-Catholics who would like to attend the Ecumenical.—Mercury two degrees below zero, Oct. 22, five a.m., at Helena, Montana.—Civilization at Bolton—a fight between naked men.—The Ecumenical Council acoustic question has divided the Court of Rome into two factions—one wanting the debates in St. Peter's, the other in the Sistine Chapel.—Great festivities last week over the opening of the Suez Canal.—London had a big thick fog Nov. 18.—Another frightful colliery accident, 27 lives lost, at Wigan.—A big faction fight at Murroe, county Tip., Nov. 16. The constabulary charged bayonets on the rioters. Paddy would rather fight than work any day. That's the main trouble with him.—The Tyne rowers beat the Thames rowers on both rivers.—In Illinois and Michigan the mercury has been a long way below zero this season.